

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1816.

VOL. I.

39.

Religious Miscellany.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

[Continued from page 149.]

Friends of the American Bible Society.

Christians: the world is in a moral revolution, a thousand years stupendous and wonderful; the political changes it has late-
red. The slavery of a portion of man's family is nearly abolished; the education* has been invented; will give to millions a new and rank in the scale of intelligence; most are forming, which will instruct them in the knowledge hitherto unknown God: above Societies are making the way known upon earth, his saving among all nations. Do you not see signs of the times? Do you not have seen these days? Is your ambition, "to be fellow-workers with those who are fellow-workers?" Does not the love of Christ you?—in what way will you receive your love, than in making the offers of salvation to your for whom Christ died? How publish the glad tidings of the peace, so wide and soulard, as by the American Bible Society?

not your support be a cold as-
the merits of the Institution, nor
contribution to its funds,
expressed on your souls, that a
can save from even a cheap in-
may send a Bible to a deso-
t; may become a radiatory
ace and truth to a neighbor-
or vice; and that a num-
contributions, made at really
e, may illumine a large tract
and successive generations
in that celestial knowledge
will secure their present and fu-
lly?"

you have neither silver nor
may, however, have that
promote the interests of the
more than any pecuniary con-
you could make it; you may
exert these talents and
ence. You may make known
and object of the Society;
use the objections of its ene-
may use your influence, both
ing Auxiliary Societies, and
Societies already estab-
come Auxiliary: those who
large of congregations, may,
pulpit, plead the cause of the
make collections for its
those who possess political
may exert it, in inducing the
of our country to foster and
association which may be-
glory, and its most pow-
ard. Is there a doubt of the
the last suggestion? Let us

stitution of our country, the
goodness of God, and the
framing,) provides for an
ulation of religious opin-
it therefore follow, that
ment of the United States is
overnment? Its own acts re-
lation. Numberless laws
to be taken, and thus re-
existence of God, and a state
tribution: the daily meetings
are opened with prayer by a
minister, and thus the truth
Christian religion is ex-
ewed. The acts for the es-
of an army and navy, pro-
appointment and support of
and thus the necessity of reli-
gion, and the duty of reli-
gion, is acknowledged. The
by a special act, exemption
payment of dues, all future
of stereotype plates of the
sign languages, and thus
age to the Bible as the word?

By this act, Congress did
promote the diffusion of the
and will it be maintained,
not again, and to a great
interfere for the same pur-
see what other govern-
ments in the same cause.
Pittsburgh Bible Society,
under an imperial ukase,
a donation of \$25,000 from
who also became an annu-
funds to the amount
This Society, soon after,
of "The Russian Bible
emperor then granted
of sending by the mail
not only letters, but
part of the empire. To
Society, the emperor
appropriated to its use
five years, a portion of
and granted it the privi-
for an edition of the
The government of Fin-
loan to this same So-

society, for an indefinite time, the sum of \$30,000 without interest.

The "Swedish Bible Society," was

established under a royal decree, as was

also the "Denmark Bible Society," to

which the king promised "his highest

protection."

The Berlin Society, was established under the sanction of the king of Prussia, who made a donation to its funds. This Society afterwards assumed the title of "The Prussian Bible Society," and the king then granted it the freedom of the Post-Office. The "Wittenburg Bible Society," was established under the sanction of the king of Wittenburg, and like the Russian and Prussian Societies, received the freedom of the Post-Office.

Shall kings be the nursing fathers of the Church, and shall this great republic, which has experienced greater mercies from the hand of God than any kingdom on earth, view with a listless indifference, the efforts which are making to extend his Church, and to honor his name!

The English government, it is true, has been prevented, by the opposition of a part of the established Church, from taking the slightest notice of the "British and Foreign Bible Society;" but in this country we have no religious establishment to induce the government to sacrifice the interests and the wishes of the Christian community, to the jealousies and groundless fears of a particular denomination.

At the next session of Congress, the American Bible Society, in compliance with a resolution of the Convention, will present a petition for liberty to send and receive letters free of postage. This Society must have an extensive correspondence, but as the correspondence is just commencing, the Government, by granting the petition, would surrender no part of its present income: should the petition be denied, the government will in fact collect a TAX, on the efforts of individuals to distribute the Scriptures. An act might easily be framed, which, while it granted to the Society the favor it asks, would secure that favor from abuse. It might declare that all letters addressed to the President or to the Secretaries of the Society, should be free; and that the Secretaries alone, should have the privilege of franking letters written by order of the Board of Managers. Let us remember, that the government of Russia transports, not only the letters, but the Bibles of the Russian Society thousands of miles; and will the government of the United States refuse to forward the letters of the American Society? Surely Congress will not hesitate to grant the petition, should they have reason for believing that such an act would be generally agreeable to the Christian community. Be it then your care, fellow Christians, to afford to Congress the proof that such an act is desired, and would be received with gratitude. Let the petition of the Society be supported by petitions from every section of our country, and from every religious denomination in it; and do not defeat this great object by soliciting similar favors for local Societies. No government has yet granted the freedom of the Post-Office to local Societies, nor is it at all necessary that they should.

Fellow Christians: Bible Societies in general, and the American Bible Society in particular, merit and demand your most zealous support. Have you examined their nature? Are you sensible of the amount of good they can produce? Is it a small matter to make known to millions of your fellow men the will of God, and the plan of redemption through his Son Jesus Christ? Is it a small matter to cultivate, through the medium of Bible Societies, that love for one another which your Redeemer declared should be the characteristic of his disciples? Is it a small matter, by engaging the rich and the poor, the high and the low, to subscribe to Bible Societies, to cause them to set to their hands, that God is true, and that the Bible is his word? Does it not become Christians to establish and preserve these Societies, as monuments of the triumphs of the Gospel over the assaults of infidelity?

Be not disheartened by opposition, nor discouraged by ridicule. Can you expect that the American Bible Society will in an instant overcome the malice of the wicked, the prejudices of the ignorant, and the fears of the timid; when that light and blessing of the Christian world, the British and Foreign Bible Society, after ten years had witnessed its triumphant efforts to publish in every land the tidings of salvation, was denounced as dangerous to "the interests of the Church and state?"

The cause in which we are engaged, must prosper. "The hand of God is in

"It is my decided conviction," says the Lord Bishop of Clutter in a charge to his clergy, "that by joining the Bible Society, you may, though unintentionally, endanger the interests of the Church and state." Probably his lordship would regard the American Society as perfectly innocent, since there is here no establishment; while Bishop Hobart, who dissenters from his lordship, sees no danger in the British Society, because there is an establishment.

It is absolutely necessary that another Missionary should be sent to the help of Mr. Schmelen as soon as possible.

AFRICANER'S KRALL.

Seldom have the Directors had occasion to record circumstances so remarkable as those which have occurred at this place. Every member of the Society will recollect the dispersion of the people who resided at Warm Bath, which was at that time one of our most flourishing stations. The terror of Africander's name put a period, for a season, to our pleasing expectations concerning that congregation.

When Mr. Campbell was in Africa, he conceived that the heart of Africander might possibly be won by that kindness which the gospel recommends even towards an enemy. He therefore wrote a conciliatory letter to him, accompanied with a present. But, for a long time, no man could be found hardy enough to venture to Africander's kraal to present it. At length the letter reached his hands; and its contents were soon after seconded by a visit from our late most excellent Missionary, Mr. Christian Albrecht. Peace was happily established; and Africander not only consented that a Missionary should come, but was very desirous of it, and pleaded Mr. Campbell's promise of sending one.

Mr. Ebner, our Missionary at Pella, (so called, because it proved a refuge to the dispersed from Warm Bath; like the ancient Pella to the fugitive Christians from Jerusalem,) judging that it was a very important duty to endeavor to maintain peace with Africander, by residing with him; and that it might lead eventually to the re-establishment of the mission at the Warm Bath, and the formation of other settlements in the country, felt inclined to remove to Africander's place, though not without great inconvenience, and perhaps risk. He proposed it therefore to his congregation, who, though strongly attached to their minister, generously gave him up on this urgent occasion. Mr. Ebner accordingly removed; and he had soon cause to be thankful. The people of the kraal received him joyfully; they have attended his ministry with affection; many seem to be seriously impressed; and among fourteen persons whom he has baptized, are two sons of Africander. That chief himself expresses contrition on account of the enormities of his past life, and a hope in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ.

PELLA, IN THE SOUTH (OR LITTLE) NAMAQUA COUNTRY.

* Speech delivered before the Philadelphia Bible Society, by the Rev. James Minor, of the Episcopal Church.

* Ten Thousand Dollars.

Religious Intelligence.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors to the Twenty-second General Meeting, May 9, 1816.

[Continued from page 149.]

GREAT NAMAQUA COUNTRY.

KLIP FOUNTAIN,

(About two days journey north of the Great River, and not far from the former station called Warm Bath.)

Mr. Schmelen, on his return from the Damara country, which he went to explore, fell in with a kraal of Namaquas, some of whom had formerly resided at the Warm Bath. At first they were greatly alarmed at the appearance of himself and his people, and hid themselves behind the rocks and bushes, being apprehensive of the approach of Africander, whose name was terrific throughout all that country. But finding that it was a peaceful Missionary who had arrived, they expressed the highest degree of joy; and having heard him preach, they, with Flementius their chief, at their head, earnestly entreated him to continue among them. Mr. Schmelen would have declined this, as he wished to begin a mission elsewhere; but the people would take no denial; they would not suffer him to leave them; they detained him almost by force: he was therefore constrained to abide with them; and his compliance filled their hearts with joy.

It was not long before he also had reason to rejoice in this determination. Many persons received the word, accompanied by the power of the Holy Spirit. A concern about religion became general; and when the last account came away, he had baptized twenty persons on a credible profession of their faith in Jesus.

The business of civilization, the constant concomitant of evangelical religion, immediately commenced. The Missionary began a school, in which he had soon 140 children, who learned to read and write; but having no paper, a sheep-skin was substituted, on which fine sand was spread, and a reed served the purpose of a pen. The particulars of the awakenings here, are some of the most remarkable that have occurred in our knowledge.

It is absolutely necessary that another Missionary should be sent to the help of Mr. Schmelen as soon as possible.

It is here proper to mention that the brethren Evans, Barker, Williams and Hamilton, intended for the mission to Latakkoo, after staying a while at the Cape, proceeded by High Krall to Bethelshoop, where they were most kindly received; two of these Missionaries, with their wives, have since gone forward to Griqua Town, and will be followed by Mr. Barker, accompanied, we trust, by Mr. Read, who intends, on his way, to introduce Williams and Tzaat-zoo to the Caffres. Our hearts go with them all, crying—"Save now, we beseech thee, O Lord; O Lord, we beseech thee, send now prosperity."

Before we close the African branch of the Report, it will be proper to state, in a few words, the progress of civilization, more especially as our brethren have been injuriously charged with the neglect of it.

From a report just received of the settlement at Bethelshoop, for the year 1815, it appears that the number of inhabitants, including the present residents, the people engaged in cutting and sawing timber, and the Hottentots now serving the farmers, amounts to 1170,—the number of cattle and sheep, 2,672; and the number of wagons, 24. More than 30 men are constantly employed in hewing and sawing timber, which is sent by sea to Cape Town, and for which return is made in various articles of utility. Much timber is also carried to Wittehage and Graaff Reinet. From 12 to 20 men are employed in getting bark; others in burning lime; and others in carrying salt into the interior.—There are also two wheel-wrights, six carpenters, two shoemakers, two bricklayers, several brick-makers, one butcher, one tanner, three thatchers. Many of the women assist their husbands in gardening, making mats, baskets, blankets of sheep's skins &c. Thirty girls are daily taught to knit; and there are 18 girls in the sewing school, who makes shirts for sale. Upon the whole the prospect of success in Africa is encouraging in a very high degree; and although several more Missionaries are required, and the increase of expense is considerable, yet, as Mr. Read suggests, it is hoped that with some exertion, Africa will soon bear its own expenses, except the equipment, passage, and first settlement of the Missionaries.

NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

At this place, it may be truly said, the word of the Lord has had free course, and has been glorified. Here Mr. Albrecht and Mr. Ebner labored with great success. In a letter, dated May 24, 1815, Mr. Ebner says, "You will rejoice with me when you hear of the conversion of so many sinners, who fly, in great numbers to our beloved Jesus, like doves to their windows. O could you witness the earnest desires of these poor people to be saved from their sins by Christ; could you hear our people, old and young, how earnestly they pray before the bushes, your heart would not only rejoice, but you would be ready to take out all your Bank notes, uncounted, and throw them into the Missionary treasury." More than fifty persons have been added to the church, and there appears to be a general concern among the people, both old and young. Several native teachers have been recommended and sent out in different directions to Warm Bath, and other places.

But here, again, our joy is checked by the recollection of another heavy loss, sustained by the death of our most beloved and excellent Missionary, Mr. Christian Albrecht. His health had, for a long time, been in a declining state; and it was thought expedient that he should repair to Cape Town for medical advice. He accordingly came; and in a few days after his arrival, while engaged in forwarding the brethren for Latakkoo, and when in the act of writing a letter on the Society's business, he fell down in his chamber and expired. His remains were deposited by the side of our venerated Van der Kemp. Mr. Read, in a letter on this subject, says, "Late events in Africa have been both glorious and grievous. The Lord has graciously succeeded the labors of the Society, by their Missionaries, in a signal manner. New trophies have been given to Emmanuel, which will be treasured up in heaven, and be unto him for an everlasting name. But death, as if envious at the progress of the Missionaries, is cutting off our dear brethren, one after another. O that the Lord would sheath his sword, and spare the residue!"

Mr. Wray was lately informed by the poor negroes in Demerary, that they are looking out for a minister in every ship that arrives.

The Directors are concerned to state that greatly as they have desired to send a preacher to Le Resouvenir, formerly the promising station of Mr. Wray, they have not yet been able to meet with a person altogether suitable for it, but they are anxious to find such a one. They hoped that some of our brethren in the ministry would have been able to select out of their congregations some pious intelligent diligent men, such as are qualified to be useful in Sunday Schools, or in village preaching, who would gladly devote themselves to the instruction of the poor negroes; a few such persons, may be very usefully employed in the West Indies.

Mr. Wray remains in the neighboring colony of Berbice; his school is on the increase, and a great number of poor

THE JEWS.

following list of the number of the towns and countries of Europe in which they are most numerous, selected from documents recently received:

In districts of Poland, 20,000; in other districts also, they are numerous.

In Germany, 200,000. In Königsberg and Danzig in Prussia, 1,500.

Greece, 75,000. In Galicia, 80,000.

Constantinople, 80 or 90,000. In Sarajevo, 12,000. In Aleppo, 5,000; Herusalem, 11,000; Smyrna, 12,000. In Venice, upwards of 4000; in Rome, 9,000; Leghorn, 5,000; Milan, 15,000. In Bohemia, 46,000; Moravia, 27,000.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

On our last page will be found the Constitution and Address of the Connecticut Asylum. As a specimen of the efficacy of the method of instruction which will be followed in the Asylum, we subjoin two Addresses written by Mr. Clerc, and read by Mr. Gallaudet, the first to a collection of gentlemen; the other, the day following, to a large number of ladies, assembled at the Athenaeum in this town, to witness Mr. Clerc's proficiency. The address to the ladies was written in their presence. Several questions were put to Mr. Clerc, and were answered satisfactorily, although some of them required nice metaphysical discrimination. After the exhibition, we understand, several liberal contributions were made by the gentlemen present, to the funds of the institution.

Address to the Gentlemen.

"GENTLEMEN.—You know the motive which has led me to the United States of America—The public papers have taught you it; but you do not yet know, I believe, the reason why I have come to Boston with Mr. Gallaudet and Dr. Cogswell, and why we have invited you to honor this meeting with your presence. I am going to tell you.

It is to speak to you more conveniently of the Deaf and Dumb, of those unfortunate who, deprived of the sense of hearing and consequently of that of speech, would be condemned, all their life, to the most sad vegetation, if nobody came to their succor; but who, intrusted to our regenerative hands, will pass from the class of Brutes to the class of Men.

It is to affect your hearts, with regard to their unhappy fate; to excite the sensibility and solici the charity of your generous souls in their favor; respectfully to intreat you to occupy yourselves in promoting their future happiness.

The celebrated and immortal Abbe de l'Epee invented the art of restoring them to society and religion. It is according to his method that the instructions in Europe have been formed; it is consequently to him that all the Deaf and Dumb, who know how to write and read, owe their temporal & spiritual happiness.

The Abbe Sicard, my respectable and beloved Master, was the most distinguished among the disciples of the Abbe de l'Epee, whom he succeeded. The latter had left some things to be designed, the Abbe Sicard has supplied them; but if there had not been the Abbe de l'Epee, there would not have been the Abbe Sicard; thus glory, honor and eternal gratitude are due to those two friends of humanity.

Was about twelve years old, when I arrived at the Abbe Sicard's school. I was endowed with considerable intelligence, but nevertheless I had no idea of intellectual things. I had, it is true, mind; but it did not think; I had a heart; but it did not feel.

My mother, affected at my misfortune, had endeavored to show me the heavens, and to make me know God, imagining that I understood her; but her attempts were vain, I could comprehend nothing. I believed that God was a tall, big and strong man, and that Jesus Christ having come to kill us, had been killed by us and placed on a cross as one of our triumphs.

I believed many other droll and ridiculous things; but as one cannot recollect what passed in his infancy, I cannot describe them: I am sure that the Deaf and Dumb, who are in your country, think as I once did. You must be so kind as to aid us to undeceive them. We shall cultivate their minds and form their hearts, but as the mind and the heart cannot live without the body, you will have the goodness to charge yourselves, with your other countrymen, with the support of their bodies. In Europe, each nation, however small, has an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and most of these Institutions are at the expense of the Government. Will America remain the only nation which is insensible to the cry of humanity? I hope not, and that you will busy yourselves with the same zeal as your neighbors, the good inhabitants of Connecticut. If the Deaf and Dumb become happy it will be your joy to see that it is the effect of your pure generosity, and they will preserve the remembrance of it as long as they live.

Mr. Gallaudet and Dr. Cogswell will give you more ample details (if desired) on this subject; and as to myself, I am ready to answer to all that you would wish to know concerning the Deaf and Dumb."

Address to the Ladies.

"LADIES.—We invited, a few days past, the most respectable inhabitants of Boston to a meeting in this building, in order to speak to them of the poor Deaf and Dumb, who abound in your country. This meeting took place yesterday. I had hoped to see some of you there, but I saw none. I testified my wonder, and at the same time my regret. I am now fully indemnified. I see you, I look into your eyes, and by your eyes, I can judge the bottom of your heart. I feel it is good, tender and sensible—A tender and sensible heart is never inaccessible to the misfortune of others.

There are more than 2000 unfortunate Deaf and Dumb in the United States of America, without instruction; and consequently without any knowledge whatever of the charms of society, of the benefits of God towards us all, and of the happiness of the other world.

While it lies in your power to contribute to render them happy here below, will you leave them to die in this sad state? I hope you are too good to permit it.

Behold, LADIES, what I should desire to obtain from you. Mr. Gallaudet and I are in the design of raising those unfortunate from their nothingness; we propose to establish an Institution in their favor, and to collect them there. This Institution must be in the middle of your country, that the Deaf and Dumb may arrive there from all the States. The town of Hartford has seemed to us to be the most convenient place, and has consequently been chosen. The Deaf and Dumb whose relations are rich, will pay their own board; those whose parents are indigent, will be at the expense of your liberality, and they are the most numerous, the charity of all the citizens of America is indispensable. It is then to solicit that charity, that we have come to Boston; and thence we intend to go to the other principal cities for the same object, and we have no doubt of its success.—If you remark, among your husbands, or relatives, or friends, some who may be insensible to this action of benevolence, I request you to change them into better dispositions.—You have naturally great sensibility, you are endowed with the talent and the art of causing the insensible to feel, and of subduing the inexorable. Thus, my friends rely on you, and I place in the number of the obligations I shall owe to you, those which my companions in the

same situation as myself, will owe to you; and when they are educated, they will doubtless express their gratitude to you.

Any subscriptions for the proposed establishment for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb from those gentlemen who feel disposed to patronize this benevolent undertaking may be left at the Insurance Offices, where papers are deposited for this purpose. It is hoped the benevolent will be disposed to embrace this opportunity of aiding an institution of such acknowledged general utility.

ALGIERS.

The following article from a New-York paper throws some light upon our relations with Algiers.

New-York, Sept. 13.—A vessel has just sailed for the Mediterranean with despatches for Com. Shaw, which we are assured contain his instructions as to his future conduct towards Algiers; and the explanations of our government respecting the dispute with that regency. The following is stated to be the grounds of the controversy. The original treaty with Algiers negotiated by Com. Decatur was lost in the *Ephesian*.—An authenticated copy being prepared, was ratified, and signed by the President and transmitted to Algiers.—This document the Dey refused to acknowledge, alleging to Commodore Shaw that it was a *different instrument* from that which had been agreed upon—a copy of which he had preserved. He insisted, that the original treaty contained an article, by which the United States agreed to restore all the Algerine vessels captured during the war; and that a treaty should hereafter be made upon the *usual terms*!

This avowment is extraordinary—it is collected that Com. Decatur stated, that he positively refused to insert such an article in the treaty; but that after it was concluded he made the Dey a present of the two vessels captured; one of them, however, having been taken by the Spaniards could not be recovered for the purpose.

NORTH-EAST STORM.

The papers from the southward, especially from Virginia, previous to the late storm, were full of accounts of the most distressing drought. No rain had fallen in some places since the 1st of July. Many fields of corn, it was said, were so completely parched, that the blades would crumble from the ground to the tassel. The storm began in Richmond (Va.) on Friday the 6th inst. It did not reach New-York till Monday the 9th. No rain fell in Boston till Friday the 13th. These facts prove that the progress of this North-east storm has been from the south-west. This circumstance is said to have been remarked of other equinoctial storms, by Dr. Franklin, as early as the middle of last century.

Specie Payments.

Twenty-three county Banks in Pennsylvania have published their determination to resume specie payments on the same day with the banks of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

At a meeting of Delegates from nearly all the chartered banks of Ohio convened at Chillicothe on the 6th inst. a resolution was adopted that as soon as the payment of specie shall have become general at the banks of the Atlantic cities, the Banks of Ohio, pledge themselves to pay specie for their notes.

At a Convention of Delegates from the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, held in Philadelphia on the 6th of August, a resolution was unanimously recommended to the Banks in the three cities to resume their payments in specie on the first Monday in July next. In the preamble to this resolution the convention state that it is not believed that the Bank of the United States will be in complete operation before July next. The reason assigned for fixing upon so distant a day, was, that they wished to have the period so long as to preclude the possibility of disappointment.

Treasury Notice.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a notice, stating that, since the proposition made by the Treasury department for commencing the payment of small sums in coin, on the first day of October, 1816, has been generally declined by the State Banks, which have heretofore suspended their specie payments. And as an arrangement for supplying the people with the requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independently of the State Banks, cannot be conveniently made, until the Bank of the United States shall be in operation, no further measures will be pursued, with a view to the collection of the revenue in coin, on the first day of October, 1816.

But in pursuance of the Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th day of April, 1816. Notice is given, that from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States must be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

Yale College Commencement.

At the Annual Commencement of Yale College, held in New-Haven on Wednesday the 11th inst. 62 young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and 23 *Alumni* of the College to that of Master of Arts. The exercises in the afternoon were, Oration, on the Elevation of the Mind produced by great Objects; by Rufus Woodward. Oration, on the state of Education in Connecticut; by Mr. Denison Olmsted. Oration, on some of the probable effects of the Downfall of the Turkish Empire; by Mr. Elisha Mitchell. The WANDERER; a Poem; by Mr. Wm. T. Dwight.

The following persons were examined in May last, as candidates for the Dean's bounty, and were approved by the examiners in the following order.—Charles Olcott, George Hill, Jas. A. Fox and Charles J. Johnson—the two last equal.

Dartmouth University.—The (new) Trustees of Dartmouth University met at Hanover, on the 16th inst. The time to which they adjourned was the 17th. We understand that the order for meeting on the 17th was countermanded by Governor Plumer, and no meeting was held.—The reason assigned, in the Dartmouth Gazette is, that an adjournment without a quorum is illegal.

Mr. Wardlaw has published a reply to Mr. Yates's Vindication, entitled *Unitarianism incapable of Vindication*.

The Female Mummy from Kentucky is at Worcester, where it will remain for exhibition till the 28th inst; when it will probably be removed to Boston.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

London papers have been received in Philadelphia to the 14th of August; one day the latest. They contain nothing worth extracting.

From the Mediterranean.

By an arrival in New-York, in a remarkably short passage from Gibraltar, we learn that the British squadron under Lord Exmouth sailed from Gibraltar to Algiers on the 14th of August. The expedition consisted of two three-deckers, three 74's, a number of frigates, bomb-vessels, gun-boats, &c. amounting in all to 18 sail. They were immediately followed by the Dutch squadron which had been some time at Gibraltar. Information had been received from Algiers, that the Dey had admitted a number of French Engineers into his service; that he had repaired and strengthened his fortifications, and determined on a vigorous and obstinate defence.

The British frigate with the Algerine Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, remained at the Isle of Tenedos, the Grand Seigneur refusing to allow her to pass the Dardanelles. The Ambassador wished to be landed on the island, but the commander of the frigate declared he would carry him back to Algiers, unless he was allowed to land him at Constantinople.

[This Algerine Ambassador had been sent to Constantinople, with the consent of Lord Exmouth in an English frigate, to consult the *Sublime Porte* on the subject of his Lordship's demands at the late negotiation with the Dey of Algiers.]

The United States' sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Rogers, arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th August; and the Hornet, Lieut. Claxton, 2 days from Malaga.

From Spain.

A Madrid article of July 2, states that the division of the Spanish army commanded by Count de l'AVISAL, consisting of between 12 and 14,000 men, many of whom served for years under WELLINGTON, are destined on an expedition to America; and the troops are already in motion to embark at Cadiz.

Spanish Affairs.—Accounts from Havana to 1st inst. state, that Gen. Apodaca (late appointed Viceroy to Mexico,) has been detained at Vera Cruz as a prisoner, together with his suite,—and that Gen. Mina was successfully raising a large army of revolutionists at Bocas de Puerda.

From Mexico.

A gentleman arrived in Philadelphia direct from the Kingdom of Mexico, and the province of Yucatan, informs that all the ports in both kingdoms are shut against all foreign flags, by a royal order from the Spanish government. Their own vessels are also forbidden from going to any foreign port.

Campachay was alone open for want of sufficient force to enforce the order; but a new captain general was daily expected, with 1500 or 2000 troops, when the port would be shut at the point of the bayonet.

The royal army appears to be victorious almost everywhere; the patriots themselves almost despair.

In Campachay it was reported, there were 11 privateers belonging to the patriots, cruising in the Bay of Mexico; they had captured a number of Spanish vessels, the crews had been released and arrived in Campachay.

From the West-Indies.

A gentleman arrived in Charleston on the 1st of Sept. informs that the Spanish General Mina, after leaving Philadelphia, had gone to Bocas de Puerda, near Tampa, where he had raised an army of 2000 men, and was shortly expected to land on some part of Cuba, to procure further reinforcements; and that a considerable majority of the inhabitants of that island were in favor of a revolution, and would join any cause that held forth a prospect of emancipation from the Spanish.

Renewal of hostilities at St. Domingo.

Arrived at New-York on Friday last the sch. General Jackson from Jacquemel, John Grimes master, who informs us that the day previous to his leaving, the 21st of Aug. news was brought from Port-au-Prince, that 12 deserters had arrived there bringing information that Christophe was moving with all his army and military equipage towards that place, for the purpose of commencing an immediate attack; that he had already advanced as far as St. Marks, where he was joined by a Spanish general (name unknown) with a small force under his command from the Spanish part of the island.

The inhabitants of Jacquemel were in the highest spirits on this occasion, as they regarded the expected attack on the part of Christophe, as the assurance of his complete overthrow, and consequently, the placing all the French part of that valuable island under the government of Petion; an event devoutly to be wished.—N. Y. Herald.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Sacket's Harbor, Sept. 13.—Colonel Hawkins, agent for the United States: under the treaty of Ghent, and Major Roberdeau, topographic engineer, have been here on their way to the westward, exploring the line, &c. They say the line west of Connecticut river is at present too far south, and that by establishing it on the true 43d degree, or parallel of latitude will give the United States 16 townships of Lower Canada, and their excellent fort and island the *île au Vieux*.

Connecticut Election.

In Hartford the federal candidates for the Legislature have been elected. In New-Haven Charles Denison and Seth P. Staples Esq.s. were chosen; the last gentleman, after repeated trials, by a majority of 2.

Returns from nearly all the towns have been received. The Connecticut Mirror supposes that the House of Representatives, will be composed of 114 Federalists and 86 Democrats.

Laudable Undertaking.

It is with much pleasure we understand that the Turnpike, (in continuation of the one from this place to Providence, R. I.) is contemplated from Providence to Stonington, in Connecticut. It will be almost a direct route to New-York, and by the aid of the steam boats, will facilitate the intercourse between Boston and New-York, in a surprising manner, as a person leaving either place one morning, will arrive the next at Boston or New-York.—Post. Gaz.

For Alexandria.

THE regular trading Packet Brig ECONOMY, by Josiah Farlow, Jr. Master, will sail on Thursday next. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM LADD, No. 32, Long-wharf, who have for sale,

- 60 hds. prime Green Coffee,
- 16 hds. Molasses,
- 130 bbls. Old Flour,
- 130 bbls. Tar, & 4 bbls. Spanish Brown.

Sep. 17

Berkshire Agricultural Society.

The anniversary of this Society will be held on the 2d and 3d days of October next, at Pittsfield. Gentlemen residing in the neighboring States are invited to attend.

It is the practice of the Society to dine together on the days of meeting; and the honor of the company of respectable visitors to dine is solicited. The Society will be much gratified in seeing the gentlemen who attend this anniversary clothed in American manufactures.

MILITARY.

To morrow, the battalions of cavalry and artillery, and the three regiments of infantry, of this town, will be inspected on the Common; and on Thursday will be reviewed in Brigade. After the review, the troops will be marched from the field through Boylston, Newbury, Marlborough, Milk, Broad, State, Court and Tremont Streets, to the Common again and there dismissed.

At a meeting of the Independent Boston Fusiliers, on Tuesday, at the Exchange Coffee House, Lieut. Hartshorn was unanimously chosen Captain—2d Lieut. Ballard, 1st Lieut.—Ensign Gibbs, 2d Lieut.—and Mr. Samuel Aspinwall, Ensign.

MARRIAGES.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Wm. Mandefield, of Barbadoes, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Capt. Thomas Hunt.—Mr. William Wallsee, to Miss Ketty Leegg, after a courtship of thirty minutes.

In Phippsburg, Maine, by Mark L. Hill, Esq. Parker M'Cob, Esq. to Mrs. Rebecca H. M'Cob; also, Mr. Timothy Batchelder, to Miss Nancy Leathers.

In Dedham, by the Rev. Mr. Bates, Mr. John F. Wilson, to Miss Polly Osgood.

In Charlestown, Mr. Nathaniel Trask, to Mrs Lydia P'ldleford, of Boston.

In Roxbury, Capt. B. C. Prince, to Miss Kupfer, daughter of Mr. C. F. Kupfer, of Boston.

In Salem, Mr. John Wiggins, to Miss Mary Kennedy.—In Seconk, Mr. William Mason, to Miss Hannah Taber.

In Brookline, by the Rev. Mr. Pierce, Mr. Nath'l M. Heywood, to Miss Caroline Sumner

Poetry.

LINES.

BY MISS EDNA HUNTING.

Addressed to a very interesting and intelligent little girl, deprived of the faculties of speech, and hearing—in consequence of reading this question proposed to one of Abbe Sicard's pupils—*Are the deaf and dumb unhappy?*

OH, could the kind enquirer gaze
Upon thy brow with feeling fraught,
Its smile, like inspiration's rays
Would give the answer to his thought.

And could he see thy sportive grace,
Soft blending with submission due,
And note thy bosom's tenderness
To every just emotion true.

And when the new idea glows,
On the pure altar of thy mind,
Observe the exulting tear that flows
In silent exultation refund.

Thy active life,—thy look of bliss,—
The sparkling of thy magic eye,—
He would his sceptic doubts dismiss,
And lay his useless pity by;

And bless the ear that ne'er has known
The voice of censure, pride, or art,
Or trembled at that stern tone
That while it tortures, chills the heart.

And bless the lip that ne'er can tell
Of human woes the vast amount,
Nor pour those idle words that swell
The terror of our last account.

For sure, the stream of silent course
May flow as deep, as pure, as blest,
As that which rolls in torrents hoarse,
Or murmurs o'er the mountain's breast.

As sweet a scene, as fair a shore,
As rich a soil, its tide may have,
Then joyful and accepted pour
Its tribute to the Mighty wave.

Miscellany.

CONNECTICUT ASYLUM.

At a meeting of the Connecticut Asylum for the education and instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons, held at the State-House in Hartford, 24th June, 1816.

The following articles were adopted as laws for the regulation and government of the Society.

Art. 1. The Connecticut Asylum for the education and instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons shall be established in the town of Hartford.

Art. 2. The annual payment of five dollars shall constitute the person who has paid since the act of incorporation or shall hereafter pay that sum, a member of the Society, for the year commencing at the annual meeting next subsequent to such payment; and the payment of fifty dollars, a member for life. The payment of one hundred dollars, shall constitute the person who has or shall hereafter pay that sum a Director for life, and the payment of two hundred dollars a Vice-President for life.

Art. 3. The Society shall annually choose ten Directors, who together with the Directors for life shall manage the concerns of the Society. They shall choose a Clerk for the year. The Clerk shall record the doings of the board and lay them before the Society at their annual meeting.

Art. 4. The Society shall annually choose a President, eight Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall be *ex-officio* additional Directors of the Society. At every meeting of the Society or of the board of Directors, the President, or in his absence a Vice-President shall preside, or in the absence of both, a chairman to be chosen for that purpose. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Society and correspond in their name. All the officers of this Society shall be chosen by ballot.

Art. 5. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, receive the monies, pay the orders of the Directors and report to the Society the state of their funds at the annual meeting, present his accounts to the board of Directors when requested, and procure on accepting his office, bonds to the satisfaction of the board, for the faithful execution of his trust.

Art. 6. The stated annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the City of Hartford on the first Saturday after the second Thursday of May. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of five of the Directors. Notice of all meetings of the Society shall be given in two newspapers printed in Hartford, at least two weeks previous to the proposed meeting.

Art. 7. The Directors shall meet in Hartford ten days after they shall have been chosen and then by their own adjournments through the year. A majority of the board or six annual Directors with such other Directors as may be present shall constitute a quorum for business; but in case a quorum of the board does not meet, the President, a Vice-President, the Secretary, or in their absence the members present may adjourn the meeting to some future time.

Art. 8. Alterations and amendments in these articles may be made by a majority of the members present, at an annual meeting of this Society, or at a special meeting of the Society called for the purpose, and at no other.

Art. 9. A meeting of the Directors may at any time be called by the President, or in his absence by a Vice-President giving ten days notice by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in the city of Hartford.

The following persons were chosen Officers of the Society for the year ending at the annual meeting in May next.

President.

His Excellency JOHN CORTON SMITH, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.

John Caldwell, Esq. Rev. Dr. Dwight,
Dr. M. F. Cogswell, Charles Sigourney, Esq.
Nath'l Terry, Esq. David Porter, Esq.
Daniel Wadsworth, Esq. Joseph Battell, Esq.

Annual Directors.

Joseph Rogers, Jared Scarborough, Esq.
T. S. Williams, Esq. Charles Trumbull, Esq.
Samuel Tudor, Jun. Henry Hudson,
William Watson, Daniel Buck,
John Butler, James B. Homer.

At a previous meeting,
David Woodbridge, was chosen Treasurer.
Wm. W. Elsworth, Esq. Secretary.

A new and interesting charity presents its claims to the benevolent. Its object is to open the sources of intellectual and religious improvement, to a very unfortunate class of our countrymen, the deaf and dumb. Its views

have nothing of a local kind. Its constitution invites to the direction of its concerns individuals of any of the States. It has chosen for the place of its establishment a central spot, in a healthy and economical part of our country, and nothing now is wanting but public patronage to raise it to that degree of permanent and extensive usefulness which the importance of the object to which it is devoted, demands. Very considerable funds will be necessary for the support and education of the children of the intelligent. It is peculiarly over these unfortunate, who are without resources of their own and who cannot be maintained and instructed by their immediate relations and friends, that the proposed asylum wishes to cast the mantle of its protection. It seeks to restore them to society with habits of practical usefulness, with the capacities of intellectual enjoyment, and above all in the possession of the hope of immortality through Jesus Christ. It expects soon to commence under very favorable auspices. Its principal instructor has visited the institutions of a similar kind in London, Edinburgh and Paris. His assistant, who is himself deaf and dumb, is one of the most distinguished pupils of the celebrated Abbe Sicard, and has for 8 years been an instructor in the royal institution for this class of unfortunate persons in Paris. In Europe, experience has taught the necessity of giving to such establishments considerable magnitude and resources. It is in such alone, that this singular department of education can be carried to its greatest degree of excellence; that the pupils can be supported and instructed at the least expense; that they can feel that excitement which is found to be the result of assembling them together in considerable numbers; and that instructors can be trained for other institutions when they are found necessary. Such establishments now flourish in almost every European State. Princes are their patrons, and public munificence has raised them to eminent and extensive usefulness. The first, and infant institution of this kind in America, now pleads in the name of those whom it seeks to relieve. Its object, it fondly trusts, will unite the wishes and secure the aid, of all who feel for the honor of their country, for the cause of humanity, and for the diffusion among all minds of that religion, whose founder exhibited, not only the most endearing trait of his character, but one of the most striking proofs of his Messiahship, in opening the ear of the deaf, and in causing the tongue of the dumb to sing for joy.

THE ELEPHANT.

The following anecdotes of the Elephant lately killed at Alfred, (Me.) are from the National Register.

The following fact, we witnessed: He was confined in a small and uncomfortable place, where a temporary shed was erected over him. The weather was extremely hot, and the sensibility of the poor animal had been frequently tortured by the cries of distress proceeding from a dog belonging to his master, on whom the visitors inflicted pain, to witness the distress of his gigantic protector. At every cry the elephant would groan; and when the dog was admitted to his presence again, he would pass his foot slightly over the back of the animal, as if he endeavored to sooth his sufferings. Having been often irritated in this manner, the animal grew furious and ungovernable at last, and his proboscis flew in rapid circles, denouncing vengeance on the persecutors of his humble friend. He repeatedly smote with his trunk the boards that formed his prison: he first touched them with the extremity of his proboscis, by way of ascertaining the strength of his confinement; finding the resistance still effectual, he rolled it into a partial knot, and struck a harder blow—this assault was likewise unsuccessful; the coil was redoubled, and the assault made with augmented violence, but not sufficient to demolish his prison walls. Repeated experiments of this kind were made, and at every abortive effort the size of the weapon of offence and the strength of the blow was redoubled. At length, gathering up his proboscis into a circular compact knot, he smote the wall with all his might, and the boards flew like feathers before the blast, and he stood at once emancipated and enlarged.

He was once confined in a ferry-boat, and some of the passengers supposed that this dog might now be assailed with impunity. They began to torture the dog, and his cries reached the ears of the elephant. Resentment is fertile in finding out means of annoyance, and so it was proved on the present occasion. The assailants were beyond the reach of his trunk, but the water was near. Extending his proboscis into the river, he absorbed great quantities into his chest, which he immediately emptied through the same channel, into the boat. He began to work leisurely in the business of drowning the whole company at first, apparently not apprehending any counteracting exertion: but when he observed two hands employed in bailing the water out, who length became alarmed for their safety, he redoubled his exertions, pouring larger quantities of water, and with more rapidity, in his drafts, as if determined to accomplish his object. The men employed to bail the water were obliged to redouble their alacrity also; but in this strange contest for superiority, the boat reached the land before the victory was decided. This fact we have from one of the company, who was a trembling witness of the spectacle.

London paper.

The manner in which these creatures ford rivers is peculiarly remarkable. Unwilling to exert themselves more than the occasion requires, they walk upon the bottom until the water covers their heads. They then elevate their trunks above the surface, and being supplied with a proper quantity of air through these organs, continue their submarine journey unimpeded. The top of the trunk is often seen moving in quiet and confidence through the stream, as if by an involuntary motion, while its owner remains in security below.

When the depth will no longer allow of this enjoyment, then, and not till then, the head of this majestic animal rises to view, so peculiarly solicitous does he appear not to exert himself beyond the emergency of the case. It is likewise worthy of remark, the manner in which the elephants fight the rhinoceros. They are determined and inveterate enemies to each other, and the first blow decides the battle.

The rhinoceros, it is well known, is of a size much smaller than his antagonist, and runs between his legs. If he escapes the blow of the proboscis, he will by the means of the horn with which nature has surmounted his nose, rip open the belly of the elephant; if he receives the blow, he lies motionless at his feet, a breathless body. See now the manner in which the elephant prepares himself for the reception of his formidable antagonist! In all other cases, he elevates his club when he meditates a deadly blow. In the present instance, it would give to his enemy an unnecessary advantage: it would leave the passage between his fore legs unguarded. The sagacious animal seems sensible of this, and lower-

ing his head, lays his proboscis between his fore legs, to its whole extent, and waits for the arrival of his foe. At the moment of its arrival, the receding blow is given, which while it guards him from the horn, lays his enemy prostrate in the dust: his proboscis is thus rendered, at one and the same instant of time, an engine both of assault and of defence.

When annoyed by the flies in their passage through a forest, they will pluck with their trunks a bough, and whip the insects away.

The instances of docility recorded of this animal are altogether surprising. The late Tippoo Saib possessed an Elephant which had been badly wounded in several engagements with the English. In one of these battles an English surgeon was made prisoner of war.

As the art of surgery was imperfectly known in the dominions of Tippoo, this was thought an invaluable capture. This surgeon was employed, and liberally paid for his services. Tippoo at length told his captive that his favorite elephant was badly wounded, and that he must attend to the recovery of this formidable patient.

The English surgeon remonstrated against the peril of this practice; but the reply of the monarch was short and conclusive—his head should answer for his neglect of his majesty's command.

His majesty attended the three or four first visits of the surgeon to the four-footed patient, and while the ball was extracting, spoke to the beast in a tone of command.

The elephant obeyed his master; and amidst the groans excited by the pain of the operation, while the tears were streaming from his eyes, offered no symptoms of resistance or annoyance.

After his wounds had received two or three dressings, and the anguish of his pain had abated, the elephant, with the other patients, would visit the surgeon in his tent, and wait for the assistance of the medical hand with all the gravity of an intelligent being.

Who that distinguishes such traits, such evident symptoms of approximation to man, does not feel something like a fellow sympathy for the murder of this animal!

St. Helena.

It appears from Mr. Hackley's account, that in the year 1592, this island was inhabited by only one man. The ship Edward Bonaventure, Capt. Lancaster, on its return from India, touched there that year, which is related as follows:

"The ship was brought to anchor at St. Helena, where we found an Englishman, a tailor, who had remained fourteen months on the island.

Ten men who had been sent ashore in the boat, hearing some person singing within a chapel, concluded that it was a Portuguese, and pushing open the door, found the tailor sheltering himself from the heat of the sun. But the sudden entrance of so many people at once, greatly alarmed the poor man, who had not seen a living soul for fourteen months preceding.

At first he took them for Portuguese, but afterwards discovering that they were Englishmen, and several of the number his own acquaintances, he was so overjoyed, that, what between excessive fear and sudden joy, he to our great sorrow, became distracted, and died on our arrival in the W. Indies. He had made himself two suits of goats' skins, with the hairy side outward, like the savages of Canada."

Remarkable Occurrence.

Some days since an inhabitant of New-Brunswick, N. J. who was on business in Piscataway, killed his horse near a bee-hive at the house of a farmer, while he went some distance in a field to view cattle.

The bees commenced a warfare on the horse, when the alarm being given by blowing a horn from the house, the owner returned with every expedition, and found the bees settled in swarms and covering the head and neck of the horse; the agonies of the noble animal (and he was a noble one of the kind) are described as truly piteous: he had given up resistance, and stood motionless, with his head bowed down to his hoof; all attempts to rescue him proved unavailing, the bees attacking with fury every person who approached: when at length the horse was relieved by the killing of the bees, he survived only a few hours.

It is truly astonishing, when we contemplate the victory over so formidable an animal as the horse, by such an apparently insignificant foe as a swarm of bees; it ought however, to prove a caution against the practice of tying horses in the vicinity of bee-hives.

REMOVIAL.

DAVID FELT has removed from Suffolk Buildings, to No. 10, State-Street, corner of Congress-street, and over the shop of

Mr. JOHN KUHN, where he offers for sale,

A large assortment of Account-Books, such as *Ledgers*, *Waste*, *Journal*, *Cash*, *Sales*, *Invoiced*, *Letter*, and *Record Books*, warranted to be made of the best Paper and bound in a superior style, with or without *Patent Spring Backs*, some of which are bound in Russia: together with a variety of other Books, such as *Notes*, *Receipts*, *Memorandum Books*, &c. with an assortment of Paper, all of which will be sold on good terms as can be bought in any other shop in Boston.

Gentlemen who wish to furnish themselves with good BOOTS and SHOES, or with SHOES and PUMPS for the approaching season, or with SHOES and PUMPS for the present, will never have a better opportunity to buy both good and cheap, for CASH only.

Sept. 10. WILLIAM CHADWICK, Agent.

New-York Bills and Treasury Notes, taken at Par.

AT No. 63, Cornhill, for the following articles, if offered soon,

Convex Mirrors, Thermometers, Telescopes,

Microscopes—Spy Glasses,

Open and Burning do.—Reading & Quiz do.

Gilt and wood case Pocket Compasses,

Spirit Levels—Gilders and Palate Knives,

Burnishing Stones,

Ariometers for Acids, Spirits, &c.

Port Crayons, of steel and brass,

Glaizers Diamonds—Camera Lucidas,

Miniature Frames—morocco Miniature Cases,

Ivories for Miniatures,

Ivory and Earthen Palates,

Gold Leaf—Camels Hair Pencils—Fitch do.

Swan Quills do.—Sable do.—Lead do.

Portrait Painter's Brushes,

Mahogany Graining do.—Sash Tools,

Boxes of Reeves Colors of 1, 2, 3 & 4 rows,

Boxes of Newman's do.

Separate Cakes of Reeves and Newman's,

British and India Ink,

Colors for painting on velvet,

Drawing Paper—Bristol do.—colored do.

Fancy do.—Filagree do.

Gold, plain and embossed do.

India gilt and silver do.—Prints of Figures,

Flowers do.—Landscapes do.—Heads do.

Books of Flowers, &c., &c.

Also.—An extensive assortment of

Gilt and Mahogany-framed Looking Glasses,

very elegant, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices; 6 cases Looking Glass

Plates, assorted sizes; 50 boxes Picture Glass,

all sizes from 27 by